

Education





Education

<u>Original Appropriations</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>Annual % Chg</u>	<u>Total % Chg</u>
<u>By Department or Division</u>				
Public School Support	\$697.0	\$1,197.3	5.6%	71.8%
Agricultural Research & Ext.	23.9	30.7	2.6%	28.7%
College and Universities	223.5	354.4	4.7%	58.6%
Community Colleges	10.9	20.8	6.7%	90.8%
Deaf & Blind, School for the	6.0	8.1	3.0%	34.9%
State Board of Education	.9	11.7	28.8%	1,159.9%
Health Education Programs	5.6	8.9	4.7%	58.4%
Historical Society	2.4	4.4	6.2%	82.6%
Library, State	3.4	4.2	2.2%	23.9%
Professional-Tech. Ed.	36.8	56.4	4.4%	53.3%
Public Broadcasting Sys.	2.7	3.0	1.3%	13.4%
Special Programs	4.4	10.3	8.9%	134.1%
Superintend. of Public Instr.	94.9	17.0	(15.8%)	(82.1%)
Vocational Rehabilitation	13.4	22.6	5.3%	68.1%
Total	\$1,125.8	\$1,749.7	4.5%	55.4%

By Fund Source

General	\$923.8	\$1,357.9	3.9%	47.0%
Dedicated	98.2	183.7	6.5%	87.0%
Federal	103.8	208.1	7.2%	100.6%
Total	\$1,125.8	\$1,749.7	4.5%	55.4%

Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding

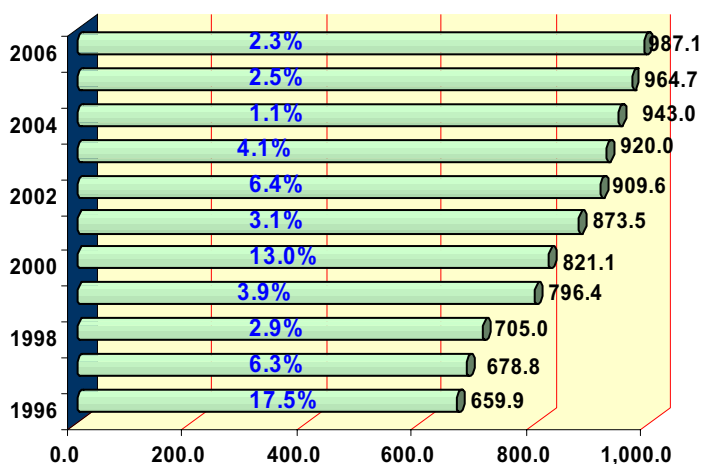
- ◆ Figures in the table above are skewed by the shifting of \$154 million in federal K-12 pass-through funds from the budget of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the budget for Public Schools in FY 2004. Without this shift, the Public Schools 10-year percent change would be 48.1%. The Superintendent of Public Instruction's increase would have been 91.8%, driven predominantly by large increases in those same federal pass-through funds.

Public Schools (K-12)

<u>Original Appropriated Operating Budget</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>Annual % Change</u>	<u>Total % Change</u>
By Program				
Public Schools	\$697.0	\$1,197.3	5.6%	71.8%
General	\$664.0	\$987.1	4.0%	48.7%
Dedicated/Other	\$33.0	\$45.2	3.2%	37.1%
Federal	-	\$165.0	-	-
Total	\$697.0	\$1,197.3	5.6%	71.8%

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Excludes Prof.-Tech. Educ. and Driver's Training funds. FY96 appropriation did not count federal funds.

Total General Fund Appropriations to Public Schools



Note: Blue percentage is percentage change. FY 1999 appropriations include \$54.7 million in property tax replacement previously diverted from Sales Tax collections directly to Idaho school districts.

Local School District Certified Personnel

Over 85% of the 16,000+ certificated personnel employed by Idaho school districts are teachers.

	FY 1995 FTP	FY 2005 FTP	Annual % Change	Total % Change
District Administration	322.9	370.1	1.4%	14.6%
School Administration	633.1	715.9	1.2%	13.1%
Student Services	1,033.4	1,277.8	2.1%	23.7%
Instructional Services	12,582.2	14,222.9	1.2%	13.0%
TOTAL	14,571.6	16,586.7	1.3%	13.8%
Student Enrollment	240,448	256,004	0.6%	6.5%

Note: Based on Fall 2004 SDE data.

FY 2004/2005 School District Profiles

Over 252,000 students are enrolled in Idaho's K-12 public school system.

<u>Size of District</u>	<u>No. of Districts</u>	<u>Student Enroll.</u>	<u>Student Teacher Ratio</u>	<u>Current Expend. Per Enrollee*</u>
Over 5,000 students	11	129,756	18.9	\$6,091
2,500 to 4,999 students	14	54,725	18.0	\$6,021
1,000 to 2,499 students	28	42,501	17.4	\$6,424
500 to 999 students	20	13,322	15.6	\$7,528
Less than 500 students	41	9,725	12.5	\$7,884
Charter Schools	18	5,975	26.2	\$4,203
Statewide Total	132	256,004	18.0	\$6,281

Public School Funding Formula

- ◆ **Support Units** - An integral part of the funding formula calculations is based on average daily attendance (ADA) according to the size of the schools and category of students. For example: In a district with 300 or more elementary students, each support unit is equal to 21.5 ADA. In a district with 100 elementary students, each support unit is equal to 16 ADA. In a district with 750 or more secondary students, each support unit is equal to 18.5 ADA. In a district with 250 secondary students, each support unit is equal to 13.5 ADA. The difference between the large and small districts is commonly referred to as the "sparsity factor". (Section 33-1002, subsection 6, Idaho Code).

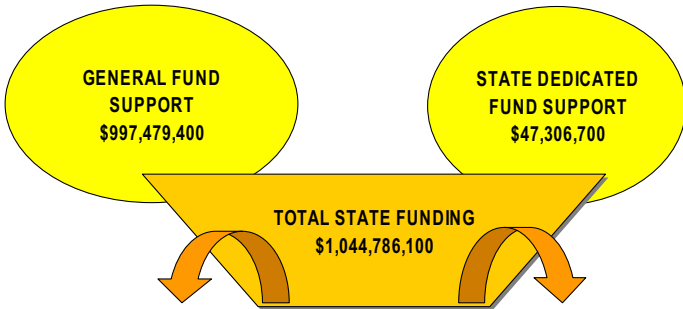
- ◆ **Salary-Based Apportionment** – The salary-based apportionment segment of the public schools' appropriation makes up 68% of the appropriated state funds. When applicable benefits are included, the total state funding involved in this area is over 80%.

The salary-based apportionment is computed using the number of support units in a district multiplied by a staff allowance (equal to 1.1 for instructional positions; 0.075 for administrative; and, 0.375 for classified support staff) multiplied by a base salary (\$23,210 for instructional; \$33,760 for administrative; and \$18,648 for classified) multiplied by a district average experience and education index for the instructional and administrative areas. The experience and education index is computed according to a statutory table of years of service and level of education. Benefit costs for PERSI and FICA are computed on the total apportionment. (Sections 33-1004 through 33-1004F, Idaho Code.)

- ◆ **Transportation Program** - The costs of transporting pupils to and from school includes maintenance, operation and depreciation of vehicles, insurance, salaries and benefits of drivers, and other costs such as for contracted operations. The transportation support program is based on transporting pupils one and one-half miles or more unless approved by the state board of education. The state's share of the transportation costs is 85% of allowable costs for the preceding year (Section 33-1006, Idaho Code). The 2003 Legislature made several changes in this area, which will take place beginning in FY 2005. The most important of these changes is designed to encourage school districts with transportation costs that are significantly higher than the state average to bring expenditures more into line with other districts. Districts with costs above a certain level will not receive state reimbursement for those additional costs.

Idaho Public School Fund Flow

(FY 2006 Operational Support - Excludes Bond and Plant Facility Funds)

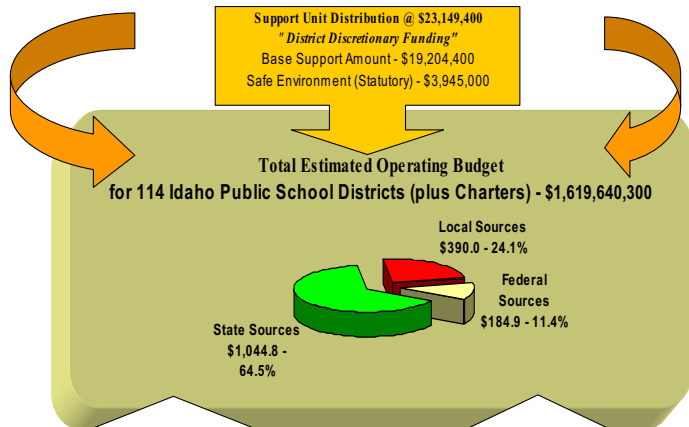


Statutory Distributions to Idaho School Districts at \$972,283,400

- Property Tax Replacement - \$75,000,000
- Transportation - \$60,521,600
- Border Contacts - \$800,000
- Exceptl. Contracts/Tuition Equiv. - \$5,750,000
- Floor/Program Adjustments - \$795,500
- Salary-based Apportionment - \$697,958,200
- State-paid Personnel Benefits - \$126,161,700
- Early Retirement Payouts - \$4,600,000
- Teacher Incentive Awards - \$696,400

Other Earmarked Distributions to Idaho School Districts at \$49,353,300

- Limited English Proficiency - \$5,060,000
- Safe and Drug Free Schools - \$4,700,000
- Technology & Remediation - \$9,500,000
- Idaho Reading Initiative - \$2,800,000
- Teacher Training (Gifted & Talented) - \$500,000
- Professional-Technical Education - \$10,369,400
- School Facilities (Lottery) - \$8,922,500
- Bond Levy Equalization - \$4,527,500
- Idaho Digital Learning Academy - \$900,000
- Driver's Education Funds - \$2,073,900

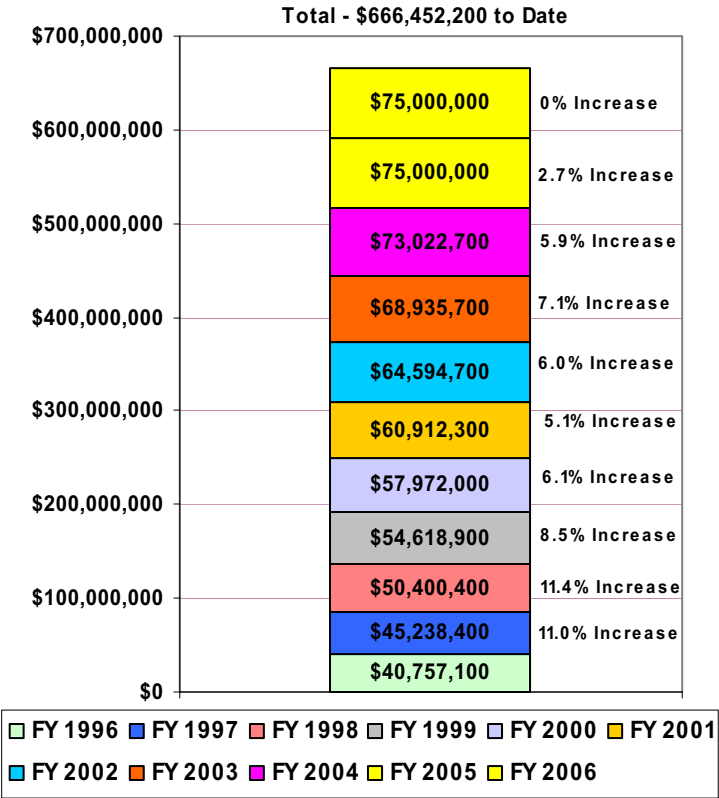


Federal Funds - \$184,854,200

- Dept. of Education - \$165,000,000
- Federal Forest - \$6,100,000
- Impact Aid - \$8,800,000
- Prof.Tech. Ed. - \$4,954,200

Local Property Taxes \$390,000,000

History of Property Tax Relief to Idaho Schools



- ◆ **HB 156**, Laws of 1995, reduced local school tax levy authority from four-tenths to three-tenths of one percent, and made up the amount of the levy reduction from state Sales Tax revenues.
- ◆ **SB 1535**, Laws of 1998, changed the property tax replacement mechanism. Sales Tax revenues are now deposited in the state General Fund, and the one-tenth of one percent tax relief payment to schools is now appropriated in the Public Schools budget. This change is effective beginning in FY 1999.
- ◆ **HB 463**, Laws of 2003 capped the amount of money that the state will provide annually for property tax replacement at the lesser of one-tenth of one percent, or \$75 million. The \$75 million cap was reached in the FY 2005 budget.

Statewide Certified Staff Salaries for Idaho School Districts

Average total teacher pay in Idaho is over \$42,000 per year.

	FY 1995 Avg Total Salary	FY 2005 Avg Total Salary	Annual % Change	Total % Change
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District Administration

Superintendent	61,103	84,510	3.3%	38.3%
Assistant Superintendent	63,472	94,458	4.1%	48.8%
Director	48,571	67,823	3.4%	39.6%
Supervisor/Coordinator	47,198	64,450	3.2%	36.6%
Weighted Average	53,085	72,433	3.2%	36.4%

School Administration

Elementary Principals	48,936	67,932	3.3%	38.8%
Secondary Principals	51,750	70,240	3.1%	35.7%
Assistant Principals	47,037	64,493	3.2%	37.1%
Weighted Average	49,351	67,763	3.2%	37.3%

Student Services

Education Media Gen.	33,072	46,804	3.5%	41.5%
Counselors	35,602	47,470	2.9%	33.3%
School Psychologists	38,388	52,175	3.1%	35.9%
School Nurses	27,830	40,799	3.9%	46.6%
School Social Workers	34,926	46,336	2.9%	32.7%
Speech & Hearing Therap.	33,692	46,490	3.3%	38.0%
Weighted Average	34,674	47,188	3.1%	36.1%

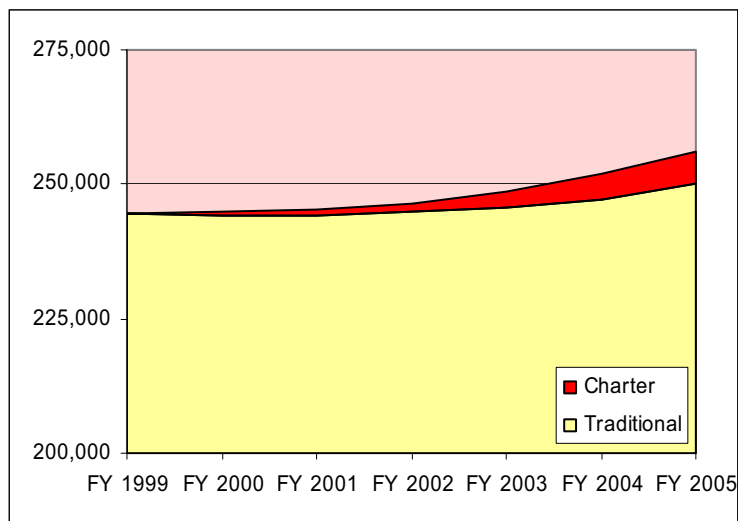
Instructional Services

Elementary Teachers	29,926	41,459	3.3%	38.5%
Secondary Teachers	31,259	42,682	3.2%	36.5%
Weighted Average	30,573	42,052	3.2%	37.5%

Note: Based on Fall 2004 State Department of Education data.

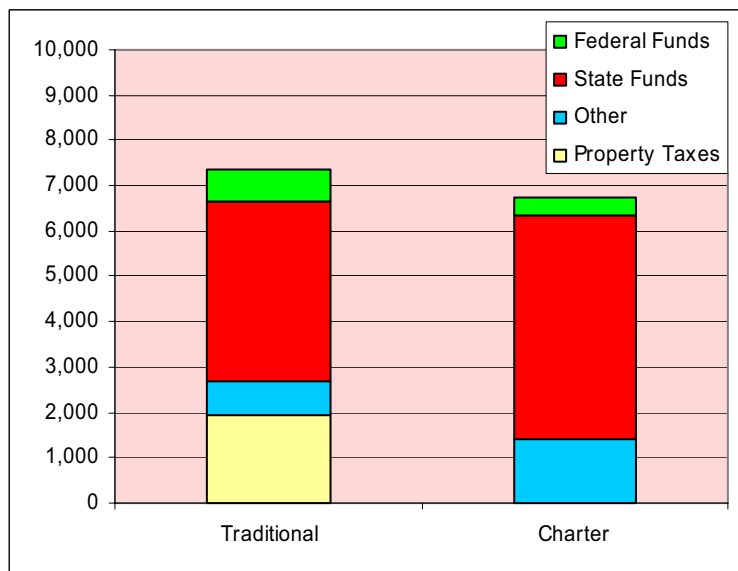
Idaho Public School Enrollment

Traditional Public & Public Charter Schools



FY 2004 Total Funding per Enrolled Student

Traditional Public & Public Charter Schools



2004 Charter School Legislation

- ◆ **SB 1443** - This legislation dealt with funding issues associated with virtual charter schools. The legislation provided that such schools will be assigned no higher than the median attendance divisor for FY04 and FY05, for the purposes of determining support units, and no higher than the second highest divisor for FY06 and FY07. Such schools will receive their actual divisor for FY08 and forward.

The legislation further provided that such schools will be eligible, beginning in FY06, to receive the state's customary 85% transportation match for the cost of transporting the education program to the child (similar to the traditional cost of transporting the child to the education program). Costs eligible for reimbursement include internet access, electronic and computer equipment, toll-free telephone service, the mileage costs of teachers and staff conducting home visits, and any regular transportation costs that may be claimed by a school district (such as educational field trips). Such schools will still be subject to the same funding limitations that require costs to be within a certain percentage of the statewide average for transportation services.

- ◆ **SB 1444a** - This legislation overhauled most of the sections of state law governing charter schools. Key points of the legislation included provisions that:
 - ◆ Clarified that charter school employees and governing boards were subject to the same ethics standards as traditional school districts.
 - ◆ Created the Public Charter School Commission as a new, state-wide entity with the authority to grant and oversee charter schools. The commission includes three current or former school board members, three current or former members of charter school boards of directors, and one at-large member not associated with the education industry. All members are appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation.
 - ◆ While still requiring groups petitioning for the creation of a new charter school to first submit the application to the local school board, the legislation allowed the petitioners to refer their application to the Public Charter School Commission within 30 days of submission to the local school board, if agreement has not been reached.
 - ◆ Granted the State Board of Education the authority to designate charter schools as Local Educational Agencies (LEAs).
 - ◆ Reduced the number of new charters that may be authorized in the state each year from twelve to six.

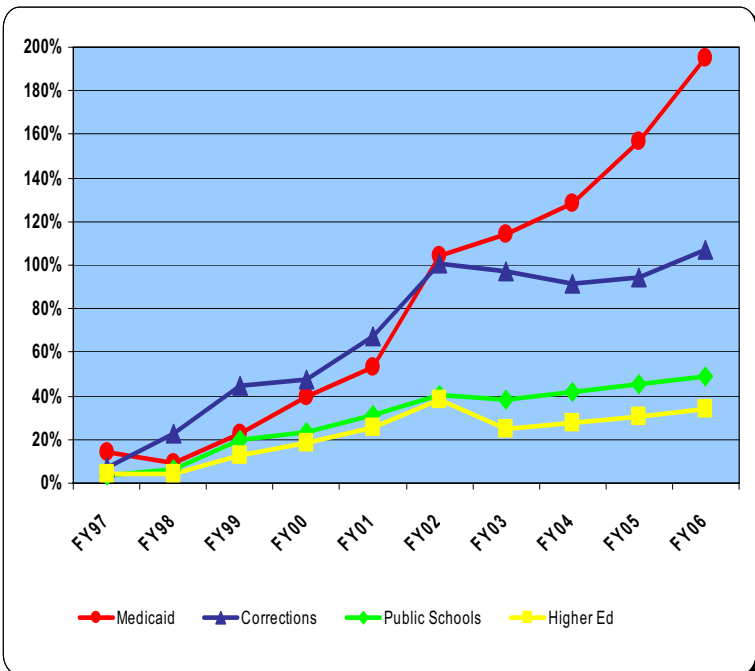
Higher Education

General Fund Support for Higher Education A 10-Year History

Over the past ten years, as a percent of total General Fund appropriations, funding for Idaho's 4-year institutions of higher education has been impacted by the rapid growth in costs for Corrections and Medicaid. In fact, higher ed funding grew the slowest among the five government segments listed below.

General Fund Approps (millions)	FY 1996	FY 2006	Annual %Chg	Total %Chg
College & Universities	\$171.M	\$228.9M	3.0%	33.9%
Public Schools	\$664.M	\$987.1M	4.0%	48.7%
Medicaid	\$112.2M	\$331.3M	11.4%	195.1%
Adult/Juv Corrections	\$73.5M	\$152.2M	7.6%	107.2%
All Other Agencies	\$328.1M	\$481.4M	3.9%	46.7%
Total	\$1,348.8M	\$2,180.9M	4.9%	61.7%

10 Year Percent Change in General Fund Appropriations



Higher Education
Operating Budgets
Appropriated Funds Only

One-Year Comparative Operating Budget	FY 2005	FY 2006	Total %Chg
<i>By Campus</i>			
University of Idaho	\$123.1M	\$127.3M	3.4%
Boise State University	\$105.M	\$110.1M	4.9%
Idaho State University	\$91.1M	\$94.2M	3.4%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$19.1M	\$19.7M	3.3%
System, HERC, Tech	\$3.1M	\$3.1M	0.0%
Total Approp Funds	\$341.3M	\$354.4M	3.8%
Add'l Student Fee Rev	N/A	\$10.M	
Total Operating Budget	\$341.3M	\$364.4M	6.8%

By Fund Source

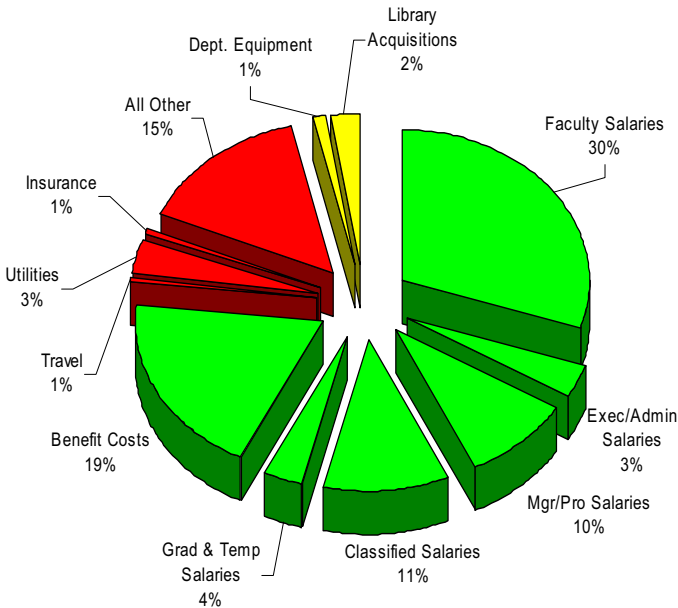
General	\$223.4M	\$233.2M	4.4%
Dedicated	\$117.9M	\$131.2M	11.3%
Total	\$341.3M	\$364.4M	6.8%

Ten-Year Comparative Operating Budget	FY 1997	FY 2006	Annual %Chg	Total %Chg
<i>By Campus</i>				
University of Idaho	\$85.6M	\$127.3M	4.0%	48.7%
Boise State University	\$66.1M	\$110.1M	5.2%	66.6%
Idaho State University	\$57.5M	\$94.2M	5.1%	63.9%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$12.8M	\$19.7M	4.4%	54.4%
System, HERC, Tech	\$3.8M	\$3.1M	-2.1%	-19.3%
Total Approp Funds	\$225.8M	\$354.4M	4.6%	57.0%
Add'l Student Fee Rev	N/A	\$10.M		
Total Operating Budget	\$225.8M	\$364.4M	4.9%	61.4%

By Fund Source

General	\$171.1M	\$233.2M	3.2%	36.4%
Dedicated	\$52.5M	\$131.2M	9.6%	149.8%
Total	\$223.5M	\$364.4M	5.0%	63.1%

Higher Education FY 2006 Appropriated Funding by Personnel, Operating & Capital Expenditures



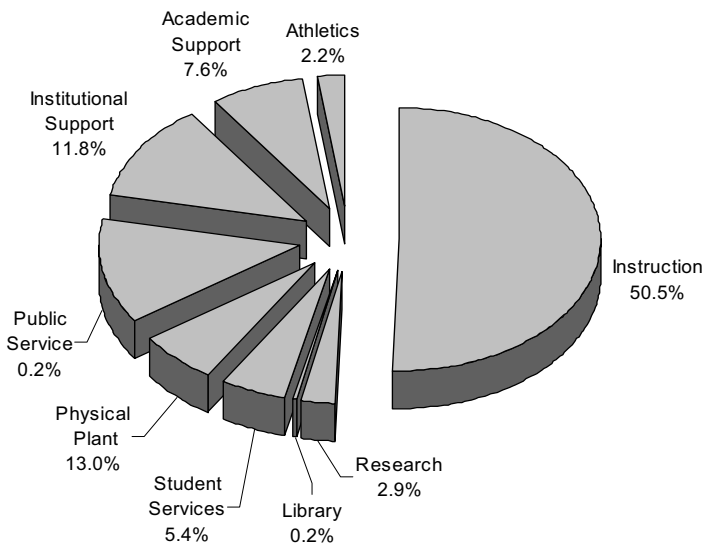
Personnel costs will consume 76.7% of the \$357 million distributed to the 4-year institutions. Of the \$273.9 million spent on employee compensation, the largest portion goes to faculty salaries and the next biggest slice goes to benefit costs for all employees.

Operating expenses account for 19.8% of the higher ed appropriation. Of the \$70.6 million spent on consumables, \$12.4 million (17.6%) will be spent on utilities, \$2.2 million (3.2%) will be spent on insurance and \$1.9 million (2.8%) will be spent on travel.

Capital Outlay totals 3.5% of the appropriation or \$12.5 million. Library acquisitions typically account for two-thirds of the durable goods purchased by the institutions.

Higher Education

Use of FY 2006 Appropriated Funding by Functional Classification



Instruction: academic and professional-technical credit and non-credit courses including faculty.

Research: individual and/or project research, institutes and research centers.

Student Services: financial aid, counseling and career guidance, student health services, student newspapers, student organizations, intramural athletics, cultural events, etc.

Physical Plant: services and maintenance related to facilities and grounds.

Public Service: cooperative extension, conferences, institutes, radio & television, reference bureaus, consulting, etc.

Institutional Support: governing board, planning, programming, legal, fiscal, personnel, logistical, fund raising, investment, etc.

Academic Support: academic administration, computing services, libraries, museums, galleries, audio-visual services, etc.

Athletics: administration, marketing and student participation in inter-collegiate men's and women's athletics.

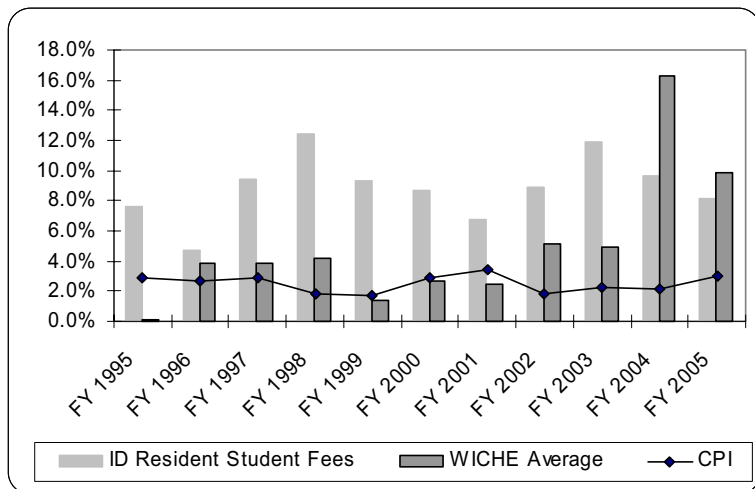
Higher Education Student Fees

Student fees in Idaho have increased by an average of 9.0% over the past ten years. As of FY 2005, they were 93.5% of the WICHE* state average (\$3,810). The least expensive WICHE state is Nevada at 66.5% of average. The most expensive WICHE state is Oregon at 122.6% of average, meaning that its fees are most twice Nevada's.

Annual Undergraduate Full-Time Student Fees	FY 1995	FY 2005	Annual %Chg	Total %Chg
Resident Fees				
University of Idaho	\$ 1,548	\$ 3,632	8.9%	134.6%
Boise State University	\$ 1,580	\$ 3,520	8.3%	122.8%
Idaho State University	\$ 1,500	\$ 3,700	9.4%	146.7%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$ 1,412	\$ 3,392	9.2%	140.2%
Idaho Average	\$ 1,510	\$ 3,561	9.0%	135.8%

Non-Resident Tuition Only (Non-Residents pay Fees plus Tuition)				
University of Idaho	\$ 5,962	\$ 11,652	6.9%	95.4%
Boise State University	\$ 5,766	\$ 10,576	6.3%	83.4%
Idaho State University	\$ 6,000	\$ 10,780	6.0%	79.7%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$ 5,120	\$ 9,632	6.5%	88.1%
Idaho Average	\$ 5,712	\$ 10,660	6.4%	86.6%

Percent Change Comparison



*The Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education member states are Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

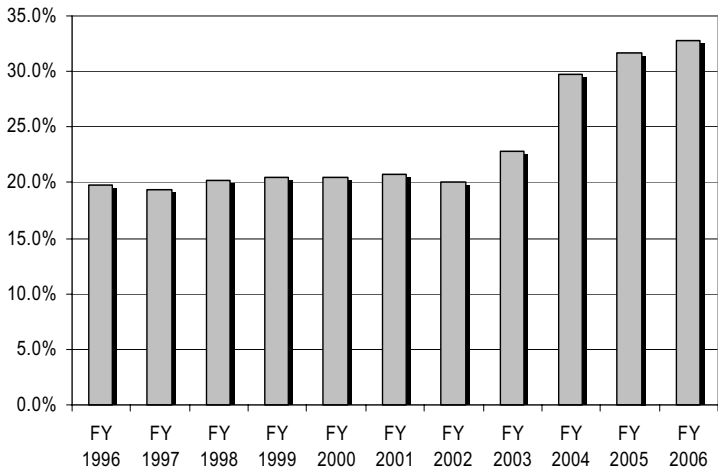
Higher Education Student Fees

Note: In 2005, the legislature passed H231 which amended state law to allow tuition to be collected at institutions of higher education in Idaho, with the exception of the University of Idaho which is constitutionally prohibited from charging tuition.

Student Fees have come to account for nearly one out of every three dollars appropriated to higher education in Idaho. Ten years ago, student fees contributed only a fifth of appropriated dollars. The student fees are replacing primarily appropriations from the General Fund. Over the past ten years, General Fund money going to higher education has increased by 36% while student fees have increased by 168%. Significant losses experienced by the Endowment Funds since FY 2003, have resulted in shifting costs to student fees (see Section I of this book for information about endowment distributions).

<u>Original Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
General Fund	\$171.	\$233.2	3.2%	36.4%
Endowment Funds	\$8.33	\$9.52	1.3%	14.2%
Total State Support	\$179.3	\$242.7	3.1%	35.4%
Student Fees	\$44.2	\$118.6	10.4%	168.4%
Total Appropriation	\$223.5	\$361.3	4.9%	61.7%

***Student Fees as a Percentage of the
Higher Education Appropriation***



Higher Education
Student Enrollment

Fall Academic Enrollment

<u>Full-Time Equivalent</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
University of Idaho	9,434	11,040	1.6%	17.0%
Boise State University	9,588	12,607	2.8%	31.5%
Idaho State University	7,956	9,191	1.5%	15.5%
Lewis-Clark State College	1,963	2,127	0.8%	8.4%
C&U Average	7,235	8,741	1.9%	20.8%
College of Southern Idaho	2,172	3,233	4.1%	48.9%
North Idaho College	2,084	2,712	2.7%	30.1%
CC Average	2,128	2,973	3.4%	39.7%

Fall Academic Enrollment

<u>Headcount (full & part time)</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
University of Idaho	11,730	12,824	0.9%	9.3%
Boise State University	14,434	17,358	1.9%	20.3%
Idaho State University	10,695	12,551	1.6%	17.4%
Lewis-Clark State College	2,730	2,555	-0.7%	-6.4%
C&U Average	9,897	11,322	1.4%	14.4%
College of Southern Idaho	3,380	5,772	5.5%	70.8%
North Idaho College	2,965	3,806	2.5%	28.4%
CC Average	3,173	4,789	4.2%	50.9%

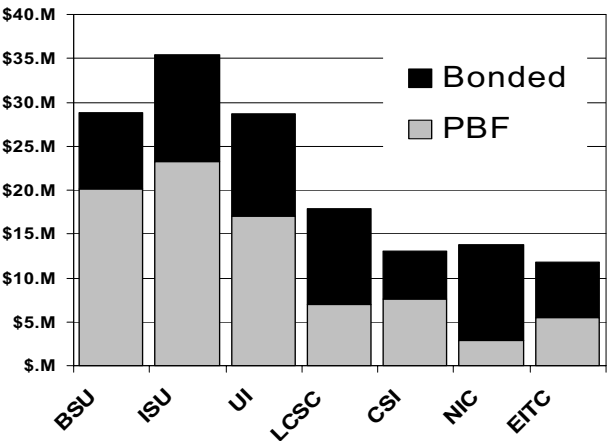
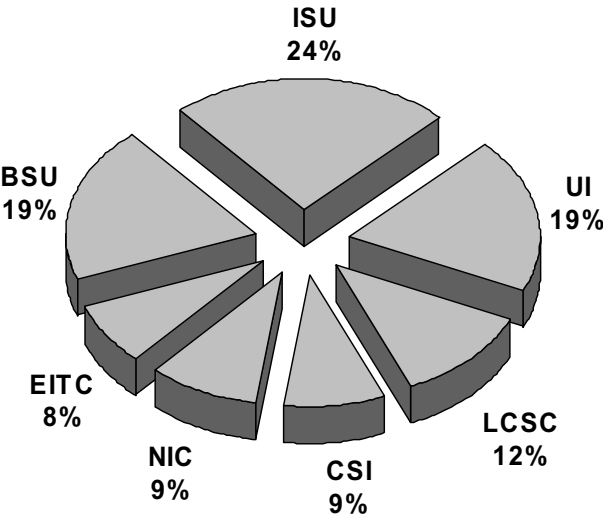
Fall 2004 Academic Enrollment

<u>Full-Time Equivalent</u>	<u>Lower Div.</u>	<u>Upper Div.</u>	<u>Grad.</u>	<u>Prof.</u>
University of Idaho	5,421	3,880	1,395	344
Boise State University	8,740	3,123	744	-
Idaho State University	5,584	2,326	1,011	270
Lewis-Clark State College	1,319	808	-	-
Average	5,266	2,534	788	154

Higher Education

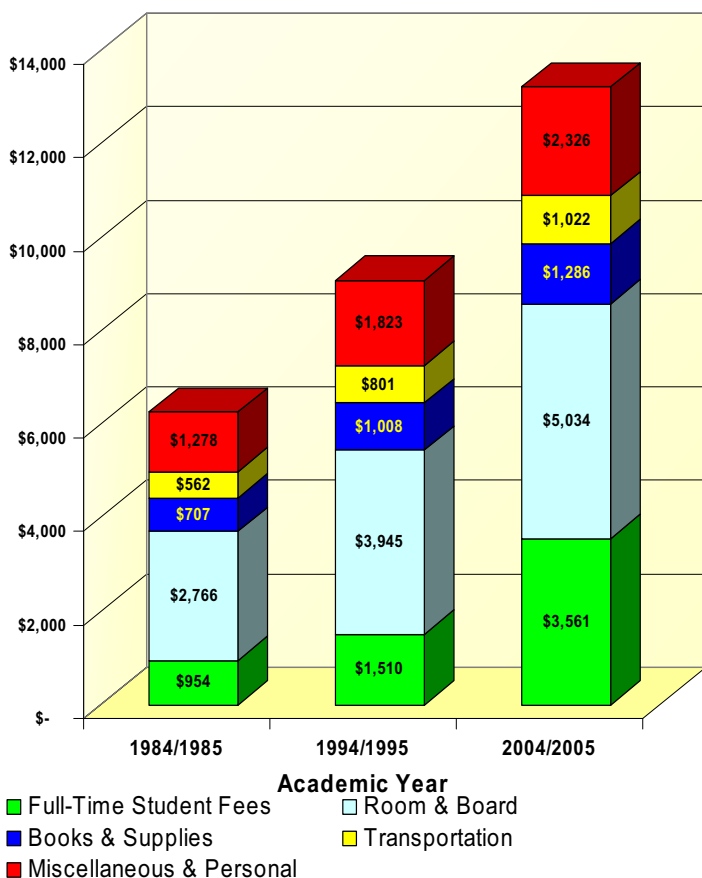
Campus New Construction Funding

Since FY93, higher education has received \$83.2 million dollars for new buildings from the Permanent Building Fund (PBF) plus another \$66.2 million in bonding authority via HCR 30 in FY04 for a total of \$149.4 million.



Higher Education Cost to Attend College HISTORY

It costs about \$13,300 per year for a resident, undergraduate, traditional, full-time student to attend BSU, ISU, UI or LCSC.
It cost \$9,087 ten years ago, or about two-thirds of today's cost
It cost \$6,267 twenty years ago, or less than half of today's cost



Actual student fee amounts are shown. Room & Board, Books & Supplies, Miscellaneous & Personal and Transportation expenses reflect 2004 estimates deflated to constant 1994 and 1984 dollars.

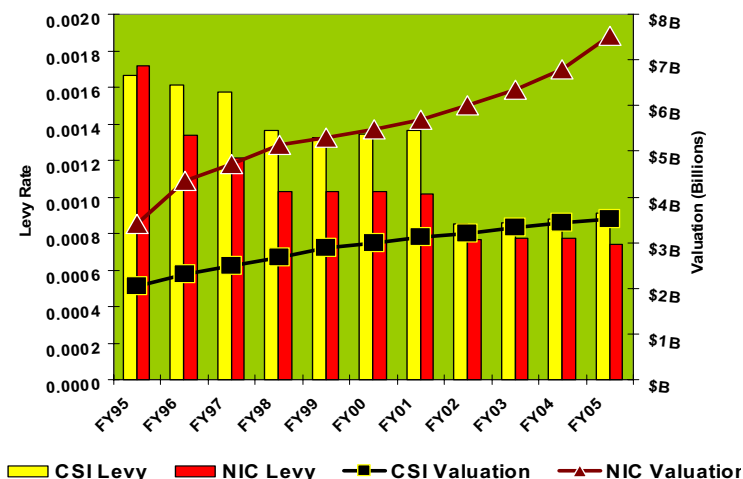
Higher Education Community College Funding

The fastest growing revenue source for the two community colleges has been tuition and student fees, having increased by a total of 252% or 13.4% annually over the past 10 years.

<u>Operating Budgets</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>Annual % Chg</u>	<u>Total % Chg</u>
CSI	\$15.8	\$28.2	6.0%	78.5%
NIC	\$14.8	\$30.5	7.5%	105.2%
Total	\$30.6	\$58.6	6.7%	91.4%

Sources of Revenue (FY 2005)

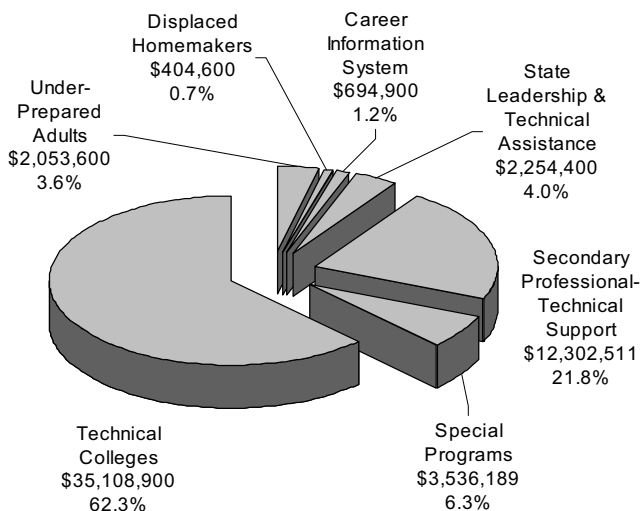
	CSI	NIC	TOTAL
General Funds	\$9,877.7	\$9,877.7	\$19,755.4
Liquor Funds	\$150.	\$150.	\$300.
Property Taxes	\$3,351.8	\$5,847.7	\$9,199.5
Tuition & Fees	\$6,342.3	\$8,155.3	\$14,497.6
County Tuition	\$1,600.	\$876.	\$2,476.
Miscellaneous	\$1,616.2	\$1,840.4	\$3,456.6
DPTE Funds	\$5,251.9	\$3,706.4	\$8,958.3
Total	\$28,189.9	\$30,453.5	\$58,643.4



Note: CSI & NIC each received \$500,000 in FY 1998 and \$1.6 million in FY 2002 in additional General Funds to provide property tax relief.

Professional-Technical Education

Nearly two out of every three dollars appropriated for Professional-Technical Education goes to Idaho's six technical colleges (at BSU, ISU, LCSC, CSI, NIC and EITC). That amount totals \$35.1 million.



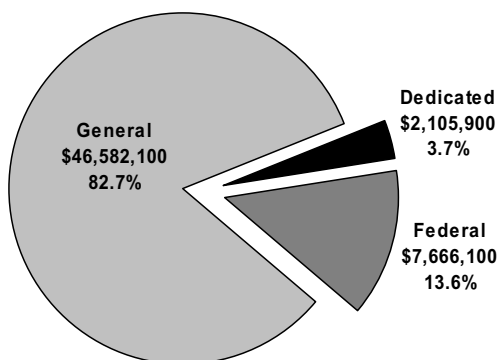
Of the remaining dollar, more than half — \$12.3 million — supports secondary professional-technical programs.

Ten Year Appropriation History

Approp (millions)	FY 1996	FY 2006	Annual % Change	Total % Change
By Fund Source				
General	\$30.3	\$46.6	4.4%	53.8%
Federal	\$6.0	\$7.6	2.4%	26.7%
Other	\$0.5	\$2.2	16.0%	340.0%
Total	\$36.8	\$56.4	4.4%	53.3%

Professional-Technical Education

FY 2006 Appropriation By Fund Source



Postsecondary Enrollment

Fall Academic Enrollment

<u>Full-Time Equivalent</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
Boise State University	650	735	1.2%	13.1%
Idaho State University	1,034	988	-0.5%	-4.4%
Lewis-Clark State College	467	459	-0.2%	-1.7%
College of Southern Idaho	402	788	7.0%	96.0%
North Idaho College	281	627	8.4%	123.1%
E. Idaho Tech. College	326	543	5.2%	66.6%
Average	527	690	2.7%	31.0%

Fall Academic Enrollment

<u>Headcount (full & part time)</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
Boise State University	665	1,086	5.0%	63.3%
Idaho State University	1,180	1,252	0.6%	6.1%
Lewis-Clark State College	600	590	-0.2%	-1.7%
College of Southern Idaho	728	1,296	5.9%	78.0%
North Idaho College	352	639	6.1%	81.5%
E. Idaho Tech. College	368	788	7.9%	114.1%
Average	649	942	3.8%	45.2%